APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/620,095	07/15/2003	Andy Harjanto	13768.604.22	8726

7590   02/12/2008

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2161	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/12/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/620,095	HARJANTO, ANDY
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brent S. Stace	2161	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 December 2007</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>2-4,7-9,12,14-16,18-21,29-34 and 36-39</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>2-4,7-9,12,14-16,18-21,29-34 and 36-39</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>15 July 2003</u> is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/17/07</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1.   This communication is responsive to the amendment filed December 26th, 2007.

Claims 2-4, 7-9, 12, 14-16, 18-21, 29-34, and 36-39 are pending. In the amendment

filed December 26th, 2007, no claims are amended and Claims 31, 37, 38, and 39 are

independent Claims. The examiner acknowledges that no new matter was introduced

and the claims are supported by the specification. This action is made FINAL.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments filed December 26th, 2007 with respect to Claims 2-4, 7-9,

12, 14-16, 18-21, and 29-39 have been considered but are not persuasive.

3.   The cited Cameron prior art is prior art that qualifies under 102(a) and 102(e).

With regards to Applicant's 1.131 Affidavit filed 12/26/07 and Applicant's arguments

dated 12/26/07, the 102(e) rejection was withdrawn in view of 35 U.S.C. 103(c)(1).

However, the Affidavit with Exhibit A does not show a correspondence with the exhibit

to the claims. As such, the 103 rejections are maintained below since the Cameron

reference still qualifies as prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(a). See below for additional

information regarding the 1.131 Affidavit.

4.   The other claims argued merely because of a dependency on a previously

argued claim(s) in the arguments presented to the examiner, filed December 26th, 2007,

are moot in view of the examiner's interpretation of the claims and art and are still

considered rejected based on their respective rejections (part(s) of recited below).

Response to Amendment

1.131 Affidavit

5.   The Affidavit filed on 12/26/07 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is

ineffective to overcome the Cameron reference (U.S. Patent Application Publication No.

2003/0004964).

Allegation of FACTS

6.   MPEP § 715.07 (I) states, *inter alia,*

> The essential thing to be shown under 37 CFR § 1.131 is priority of
> invention and this may be done by any satisfactory evidence of the fact. FACTS,
> not conclusions, must be alleged. Evidence in the form of exhibits may
> accompany the affidavit or declaration. Each exhibit relied upon should be
> specifically referred to in the affidavit or declaration, in terms of what it is relied
> upon to show.

> A general allegation that the invention was completed prior to the date of
> the reference is not sufficient. *Ex parte Saunders*, 1883 C.D. 23, 23 O.G. 1224
> (Comm'r Pat. 1883). Similarly, a declaration by the inventor to the effect that his
> or her invention was conceived or reduced to practice prior to the reference date,
> without a statement of facts demonstrating the correctness of this conclusion, is
> insufficient to satisfy 37 CFR § 1.131.

> The affidavit or declaration and exhibits must clearly explain which facts or
> data applicant is relying on to show completion of his or her invention prior to the
> particular date. Vague and general statements in broad terms about what the
> exhibits describe along with a general assertion that the exhibits describe a
> reduction to practice "amounts essentially to mere pleading, unsupported by
> proof or a showing of facts" and, thus, does not satisfy the requirements of 37
> CFR § 1.131(b). *In re Borkowski*, 505 F.2d 713, 184 USPQ 29 (CCPA 1974).
> Applicant must give a clear explanation of the exhibits pointing out exactly what
> facts are established and relied on by applicant. 505 F.2d at 718-19, 184 USPQ

at 33. See also *In re Harry*, 333 F.2d 920, 142 USPQ 164 (CCPA 1964) (Affidavit "asserts that facts exist but does not tell what they are or when the occurred.").

7.   In the case of the instant declarations, the Applicants have alleged conclusions, not facts as is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131.

The declarations allege that the claimed invention was reduced to practice on or before 2 January 2003, a conclusion that has yet to be drawn based upon the submitted evidence.

A proper declaration is required to allege FACTS, which are fully supported by evidence.

The evidence submitted in support of the Applicants' declarations includes an **email** between the instant application's inventor (Andy Harganto) and Kim Cameron (possibly the same inventor in the Cameron reference) dated 22 May 2002. One fact that could be alleged based upon this document is that (for instance) abbreviated XPath can be used to obtain information prior to 2 January 2003. This FACT would be fully supported by the document, since the document summarizes different XPath queries to obtain different information.

This evidence, however, by itself, fails to support the conclusion alleged in the Applicants' declarations that the claimed invention was reduced to practice prior to 2 January 2003.

As such, the Applicants have failed to meet their burden under 37 C.F.R. §

1.131(b).

Nevertheless, in order to advance prosecution of the application, the examiner

will proceed to consider the remaining merits of the declaration and supporting evidence

that has been submitted.

Conception

8.   From MPEP § 715.07 (III):

> The affidavit or declaration must state FACTS and produce such
> documentary evidence and exhibits in support thereof as are available to show
> conception and completion of invention in this country or in a NAFTA or WTO
> member country (MPEP § 715.07(c)), at least the conception being at a date
> prior to the effective date of the reference. Where there has not been reduction
> to practice prior to the date of the reference, the applicant or patent owner must
> also show diligence in the completion of his or her invention from a time just prior
> to the date of the reference continuously up to the date of an actual reduction to
> practice or up to the date of filing his or her application (filing constitutes a
> constructive reduction to practice, 37 CFR § 1.131). As discussed above, 37
> CFR § 1.131(b) provides three ways in which an applicant can establish prior
> invention of the claimed subject matter. The showing of facts must be sufficient to
> show:
>   (A) reduction to practice of the invention prior to the effective date of the
> reference; or
>   (B) conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the reference
> coupled with due diligence from prior to the reference date to a subsequent
> (actual) reduction to practice; or
>   (C) conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the reference
> coupled with due diligence from prior to the reference date to the filing date of the
> application (constructive reduction to practice).

>   Conception is the mental part of the inventive act, but it must be capable
> of proof, as by drawings, complete disclosure to another person, etc. In

Mergenthaler v. Scudder, 1897 C.D. 724, 81 O.G. 1417 (D.C. Cir. 1897), it was established that conception is more than a mere vague idea of how to solve a problem; the means themselves and their interaction must be comprehended also.

9.   From MPEP § 2138.04[R-1]:

Conception has been defined as "the complete performance of the mental part of the inventive act" and it is "the formation in the mind of the inventor of a definite and permanent idea of the complete and operative invention as it is thereafter to be applied in practice...." *Townsend v. Smith,* 36 F.2d 292, 295, 4 USPQ 269, 271 (CCPA 1930). "[C]onception is established when the invention is made sufficiently clear to enable one skilled in the art to reduce it to practice without the exercise of extensive experimentation or the exercise of inventive skill." *Hiatt v. Ziegler,* 179 USPQ 757, 763 (Bd. Pat. Inter.1973). Conception has also been defined as a disclosure of an invention which enables one skilled in the art to reduce the invention to a practical form without "exercise of the inventive faculty." *Gunter v. Stream,* 573 F.2d 77, 197 USPQ 482 (CCPA 1978). See also *Coleman v. Dines,* 754 F.2d 353, 224 USPQ 857 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (It is settled that in establishing conception a party must show possession of every feature recited in the count, and that every limitation of the count must have been known to the inventor at the time of the alleged conception. Conception must be proved by corroborating evidence.)

10.   The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a conception of the invention

prior to the effective date of the Cameron reference. While conception is the mental

part of the inventive act, it must be capable of proof, <u>such as by demonstrative evidence</u>

<u>or by a complete disclosure to another. Conception is more than a vague idea of how to</u>

<u>solve a problem</u>. The requisite means themselves and their interaction must also be

comprehended. See *Mergenthaler v. Scudder,* 1897 C.D. 724, 81 O.G. 1417 (D.C. Cir.

1897). Exhibit A, at the end, teaches that at the time of the communication, no

demo(nstration) was yet prototyped. As such, there was no demonstrative evidence to

show complete conception of the invention at the date of the email communication

stated.

Reduction to Practice

11.   Regarding reduction to practice, MPEP § 715.07 states:

> In general, proof of actual reduction to practice requires a showing that the apparatus actually existed and worked for its intended purpose.

12.   From MPEP § 2138.05:

> Reduction to practice may be an actual reduction or a constructive reduction to practice which occurs when a patent application on the claimed invention is filed. The filing of a patent application serves as conception and constructive reduction to practice of the subject matter described in the application. Thus the inventor need not provide evidence of either conception or actual reduction to practice when relying on the content of the patent application. *Hyatt v. Boone*, 146 F.3d 1348, 1352, 47 USPQ2d 1128, 1130 (Fed. Cir. 1998).
>
> When a party to an interference seeks the benefit of an earlier-filed U.S. patent application, the earlier application must meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 120 and 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph for the subject matter of the count. The earlier application must meet the enablement requirement and must contain a written description of the subject matter of the interference count. *Hyatt v. Boone*, 146 F.3d 1348, 1352, 47 USPQ2d 1128, 1130 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Proof of a constructive reduction to practice requires sufficient disclosure under the "how to use" and "how to make" requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. *Kawai v. Metlesics*, 480 F.2d 880, 886, 178 USPQ 158, 163 (CCPA 1973) (A constructive reduction to practice is not proven unless the specification discloses a practical utility where one would not be obvious. Prior art which disclosed an anticonvulsant compound which differed from the claimed compound only in the absence of a -CH2- group connecting two functional groups was not sufficient to establish utility of the claimed compound because the compounds were not so closely related that they could be presumed to have the same utility.). The purpose of the written description requirement is "to ensure that the inventor had possession, as of the filing date of the application relied on, of the specific subject matter later claimed by him." *In re Edwards*, 568 F.2d 1349, 1351-52, 196 USPQ 465, 467 (CCPA 1978). The written description must include all of the limitations of the interference count, or the applicant must

show that any absent text is necessarily comprehended in the description provided and would have been so understood at the time the patent application was filed. Furthermore, the written description must be sufficient, when the entire specification is considered, such that the "necessary and only reasonable construction" that would be given it by a person skilled in the art is one that clearly supports each positive limitation in the count. *Hyatt v. Boone*, 146 F.3d at 1354-55, 47 USPQ2d at 1130-1132 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (The claim could be read as describing subject matter other than that of the count and thus did not establish that the applicant was in possession of the invention of the count.). See also *Bigham v. Godtfredsen*, 857 F.2d 1415, 1417, 8 USPQ2d 1266, 1268 (Fed. Cir. 1988) ("[t]he generic term halogen comprehends a limited number of species, and ordinarily constitutes a sufficient written description of the common halogen species, except where the halogen species are patentably distinct).

"In an interference proceeding, a party seeking to establish an actual reduction to practice must satisfy a two-prong test: (1) the party constructed an embodiment or performed a process that met every element of the interference count, and (2) the embodiment or process operated for its intended purpose." Eaton v. Evans, 204 F.3d 1094, 1097, 53 USPQ2d 1696, 1698 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

The same evidence sufficient for a constructive reduction to practice may be insufficient to establish an actual reduction to practice, which requires a showing of the invention in a physical or tangible form that shows every element of the count. Wetmore v. Quick, 536 F.2d 937, 942, 190 USPQ 223, 227 (CCPA 1976). For an actual reduction to practice, the invention must have been sufficiently tested to demonstrate that it will work for its intended purpose, but it need not be in a commercially satisfactory stage of development.

If a device is so simple, and its purpose and efficacy so obvious, construction alone is sufficient to demonstrate workability. King Instrument Corp. v. Otari Corp., 767 F.2d 853, 860, 226 USPQ 402, 407 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

For additional cases pertaining to the requirements necessary to establish actual reduction to practice see DSL Dynamic Sciences, Ltd. v. Union Switch & Signal, Inc., 928 F.2d 1122, 1126, 18 USPQ2d 1152, 1155 (Fed. Cir. 1991) ("events occurring after an alleged actual reduction to practice can call into question whether reduction to practice has in fact occurred"); Corona v. Dovan, 273 U.S. 692, 1928 C.D. 252 (1928) ("A process is reduced to practice when it is successfully performed. A machine.is reduced to practice when it is assembled, adjusted and used. A manufacture [i.e., article of manufacture] is reduced to practice when it is completely manufactured. A composition of matter is reduced to practice when it is completely composed." 1928 C.D. at 262-263 (emphasis added).); Fitzgerald v. Arbib, 268 F.2d 763, 765-66, 122 USPQ 530, 531-32 (CCPA 1959) ("the reduction to practice of a three-dimensional design invention requires the production of an article embodying that design" in "other than a mere drawing").

"The nature of testing which is required to establish a reduction to practice depends on the particular facts of each case, especially the nature of the invention." *Gellert v. Wanberg*, 495 F.2d 779, 783, 181 USPQ 648, 652 (CCPA 1974) ("an invention may be tested sufficiently ... where less than all of the conditions of actual use are duplicated by the tests"); *Wells v. Fremont*, 177 USPQ 22, 24-5 (Bd. Pat. Inter. 1972) ("even where tests are conducted under bench' or laboratory conditions, those conditions must fully duplicate each and every condition of actual use' or if they do not, then the evidence must establish a relationship between the subject matter, the test condition and the intended functional setting of the invention," but it is not required that all the conditions of all actual uses be duplicated, such as rain, snow, mud, dust and submersion in water).

13.   In this case, an actual reduction to practice is alleged to have occurred prior to 2 January 2003. However, actual reduction to practice is not fully supported by the **email** document submitted as evidence.

14.   For the reasons cited above, the declarations filed by the Applicants under 37 C.F.R.§ 1.131 fail to establish that the claimed invention was reduced to practice prior to the critical period, and also fails to establish that the claimed invention was conceived prior to the critical period and diligently reduced to practice thereafter. As such, the affidavit is insufficient to establish invention prior to the prior art references relied upon in the rejections of record. The rejections are maintained by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

15.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

16.   Claims 2-4, 7-9, 12, 14-16, 18-21, 29-31, 33, 34, and 36-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0004964 (Cameron et al.) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0078094 (Krishnaprasad et al.).

For **Claim 31**, Cameron teaches: "A method for accessing objects arranged in a hierarchy in a database, [Cameron, paragraph [0034]] comprising:

- storing objects in a database, where in the objects each comprise corresponding attributes; [Cameron, paragraphs [0034] and [0035]]

- defining relationships linking different attributes of different objects in a relationship not identified by the hierarchy of the database, the relationship not being explicitly identified in the database, and not ascertainable by checking attribute names in the database, [Cameron, paragraphs [0034] and [0035]] wherein defining the relationships includes creating pointers linking each object by a defined attribute relationship with another object, and such that the defined attribute relationships comprise linked paths between the objects, as defined by their attributes, [Cameron, paragraphs [0034] and [0035]] and wherein the defined relationships comprise relationships other than parent-child relationships defined by a directory hierarchy, [Cameron, Table 1] and wherein defining attribute relationships for linking objects enables objects of different types to be

linked by the defined attribute relationships, [Cameron, paragraph [0043] and

Tables 1 and 4] each attribute relationship comprising a defined name [Cameron,

paragraphs [0035] and [0108]];

- receiving a client request for accessing a requested object in the database,

  wherein the request is entered in the format of a location path expression

  [Cameron, Figs. 6-12 with paragraph [0094]] having the following format:

  - a first expression component reciting a view name, wherein the view name is

    a particular defined name of a particular one of the defined attribute

    relationships; [Cameron, paragraphs [0035] and [0108]] and

  - at least one path element defining one of the objects related by the defined

    attribute relationship associated with the view name and that defines at least

    a portion of a linked path to the requested object; [Cameron, paragraph

    [0108] with Cameron, Figs. 9-12]

- processing the client request comprising the location path expression ... to locate

  the requested object in the database; [Cameron, paragraph [0094]] and

- returning the requested object and any other data specified in the location path

  expression to a client" [Cameron, paragraphs [0106] with [0122]].

  Cameron discloses the above limitations but does not expressly teach:

- "...as an abbreviated XPath expression

- ...by converting the abbreviated XPath expression to one or more database

  queries."

  With respect to Claim 31, an analogous art, Krishnaprasad, teaches:

- "...as an abbreviated XPath expression [Krishnaprasad, paragraph [0052]]

- ...by converting the abbreviated XPath expression to one or more database queries" [Krishnaprasad, paragraph [0051]].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Krishnaprasad and Cameron before him/her to combine Krishnaprasad with Cameron because both inventions are directed towards using databases to retrieve data.

Krishnaprasad's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with Cameron's invention because both inventions use databases. Cameron discloses dynamically generating multiple hierarchies of inter-object relationships based on object attribute values (title) comprising querying at least a database and retrieving results. However, Cameron does not expressly disclose querying using an abbreviated XPath expression that gets converted into one or more database queries. Krishnaprasad discloses a method and apparatus for XML visualization of a relational database and universal resource identifiers to database data and metadata (title) comprising translating an exemplified abbreviated XPath query into relational database queries.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention having the teachings of Krishnaprasad and Cameron before him/her to take the translating XPath to relational database queries from Krishnaprasad and install it into the invention of Cameron, thereby offering the obvious advantage of using standard W3C XPath in exchanging/traversing data in relational databases (Krishnaprasad, abstract and paragraph [0023]).

Claim 2 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows:

"A method as recited in claim 31, further comprising reviewing configuration information

to identify the defined attribute relationship associated with the view name in the

location path expression" [Cameron, paragraphs [0035] and [0108]].

Claim 3 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows:

"A method as recited in claim 2, wherein reviewing configuration information further

identifies a root level starting point associated with the view name" [Cameron,

paragraphs [0045] and [0115]-[0116]].

Claim 4 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows:

"A method as recited in claim 2, wherein reviewing the configuration determines

whether the client has permission to access the database based on the defined attribute

relationship" [Cameron, paragraph [0044]].

Claim 7 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows:

"A method as recited in claim 31, wherein client request is received according to the

Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)" [Cameron, paragraphs [0095] and [0098]].

Claim 8 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows:

"A method as recited in claim 31, wherein one of the at least one path elements of the

location path expression is a wildcard element" [Cameron, paragraph [0106]].

Claim 9 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows:

"A method as recited in claim 31, wherein one of the at least one path elements of the

location path expression indicates a search in a reversed direction of the predefined

relationship" [Cameron, paragraph [0106] with Fig. 10].

Claim 12 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows: "A method as recited in claim 31, wherein the database is a directory service database" [Cameron, paragraphs [0005] and [0088]].

Claim 14 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows: "A method as recited in claim 38, further comprising obtaining configuration information from the server defining the relationships linking attributes of the objects in the database and associated view names thereof" [Cameron, paragraphs [0035], [0108], [0045], and [0122]].

Claim 15 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows: "A method as recited in claim 14, wherein sending the request sends the request in a message to the server according to the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)" [Cameron, paragraphs [0095] and [0098]].

Claim 16 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows: "A method as recited in claim 38, wherein one of the at least one path elements of the location path expression is a wildcard element" [Cameron, paragraph [0106]].

Claims 18-20 and 21 encompass substantially the same scope of the invention as that of Claims 2-4 and 12, respectfully, in addition a to computer-readable medium and some instructions for a database server of a database for performing the computer-readable medium instructions of Claims 2-4 and 12, respectfully. Therefore, Claims 18-20, and 21 are rejected for the same reasons as stated above with respect to Claims 2-4 and 12, respectfully.

Claim 29 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows:

"A method as recited in claim 38, wherein the server is a database server of the

database" [Cameron, paragraphs [0005] and [0088]].

Claim 30 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows:

"A method as recited in claim 38, wherein the database is a directory service database"

[Cameron, paragraphs [0005] and [0088]].

Claim 33 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows:

"A method as recited in claim 31, wherein the location path expression includes a

plurality of objects related by the defined attribute relationship specified by the view

name, and wherein each of the objects are separated by a forward slash" [Cameron,

Figs. 10-12].

Claim 34 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows:

"A method as recited in claim 31, where in at least one of the defined attribute

relationships includes a relationship between objects of different types that are linked by

an attribute relationship" [Cameron, paragraph [0043] and Tables 1 and 4].

Claim 36 can be mapped to Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) as follows:

"A method as recited in claim 31, wherein the method further includes:

- providing an application programming interface (API) from which applications on

  the client issue function calls to form the data path expression and to send the

  data path expression over a transport protocol to a Web service for directory

  access to the database"[Cameron, paragraphs [0005], [0045], [0098] [0088]].

Claim 37 encompasses substantially the same scope of the invention as that of

Claim 31, in addition to a computer program product and some instructions for

performing the method steps of Claim 31. Therefore, Claim 37 is rejected for the same

reasons as stated above with respect to Claim 31. Additionally, Claim 37 recites "one or

more physical computer-readable media having stored thereon computer-executable

instructions that, when executed by a processor, cause a computing system to perform

the following" that can be mapped to Cameron as follows: [Cameron, paragraph [0041]].

Claim 38 encompasses substantially the same scope of the invention as that of

Claim 31, in addition to a method and some steps for performing the method steps of

Claim 31. Therefore, Claim 38 is rejected for the same reasons as stated above with

respect to Claim 31. Additionally, Claim 38 recites "a method for receiving objects

arranged in a hierarchy in a database requested from the database, the method

comprising: connecting with a server providing access to objects stored in a database"

that can be mapped to Cameron as follows: [Cameron, paragraphs [0034] and [0094]].

Claim 39 encompasses substantially the same scope of the invention as that of

Claim 31, in addition to a computer program product and some instructions for

performing the method steps of Claim 31. Therefore, Claim 39 is rejected for the same

reasons as stated above with respect to Claim 31. Additionally, Claim 39 recites "one or

more physical computer-readable media having stored thereon computer-executable

instructions that, when executed by a processor, cause a computing system to perform

the following: connect with a server providing access to objects stored in a database"

that can be mapped to Cameron as follows: [Cameron, paragraph [0041] with Cameron,

paragraphs [0034] and [0094]].

17.   Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S.

Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0004964 (Cameron et al.) in view of U.S.

Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0078094 (Krishnaprasad et al.), in view of U.S.

Patent No. 6,366,954 (Traversat et al.).

For **Claim 32,** Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) teaches: "A method as

recited in claim 31, wherein the database is a database of a Web service" [Cameron,

paragraphs [0144]-[0145]].

Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) discloses the above limitations but

does not expressly teach: "…and wherein the location path expression is translated into

a plurality of LDAP queries that are processed by the Web service to satisfy the client

request an that are iteratively processed until the client request is satisfied."

With respect to Claim 32, an analogous art, Traversat, teaches: "…and wherein

the location path expression is translated into a plurality of LDAP queries that are

processed by the Web service to satisfy the client request an that are iteratively

processed until the client request is satisfied" [Traversat, col. 5, lines 38-42 with

Cameron, paragraphs [0104] and [0109]].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

invention to combine Traversat with Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) because

both inventions are directed towards using directory services.

Traversat's invention would have been expected to successfully work well with

Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad)'s invention because both inventions use

databases. Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) discloses dynamically generating

multiple hierarchies of inter-object relationships based on object attribute values

comprising a web accessible database of objects issuing queries, however Cameron

(as modified by Krishnaprasad) does not expressly disclose that LDAP is used as the

protocol on how the queries in Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad) are

formulated/formatted. Traversat discloses a method and data format for exchanging

data between a java system database entry and an LDAP directory service comprising

the use of the LDAP in directory services.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

invention to take the use of the LDAP in directory services from Traversat and install it

into the invention of Cameron (as modified by Krishnaprasad), thereby offering the

obvious advantage of tuning directories of Cameron to give quick-responses to high-

volume lookup or search operations (Traversat, cols. 5-6, lines 60-13).
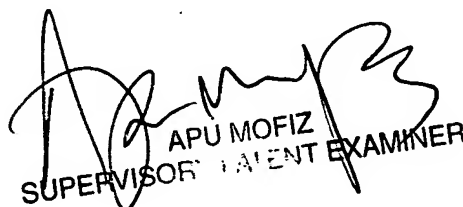
Conclusion

18.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BRENT S. STACE whose telephone number is (571)272-8372 and fax number is 571-273-8372. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9am-5:30pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Apu M. Mofiz can be reached on 571-272-4080. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Brent Stace /B. S./   Examiner, Art Unit 2161

APU MOFIZ
SUPERVISOR PATENT EXAMINER